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Food Habits of Coccinella convergens.—Since the publication of Prof. Forbes's paper upon "The Food Relations of the Carabidæ and Coccinellidæ" various obververs have found that at least one species (*Megilla maculata*) of the family Coccinellidæ is a vegetable feeder.

I have noticed another species, *Coccinella convergens*, doing considerable damage to cabbage plants this season. The first noticed cabbage thus eaten was sprayed with Paris green, and upon examination the day following several dead specimens of *C. convergens* were found on the ground under the plant. Since then I have noticed others eating the leaves of several cabbage plants.—*Howard Evarts Weed, Mississippi Agricultural College.*

Transformations of Coleoptera.—Mr. Wm. Beutenmüller, of the American Museum of Natural History, has lately published in the Journal of the New York Microscopical Society (Vol. VII., pp. 1–52), a Bibliographical Catalogue of the Described Transformations of North American Coleoptera, for which he deserves the thanks of his entomological brethren. In arrangement and style it is similar to Mr. Henry Edward's catalogue of Lepidoptera. Three hundred and ninety-six species are included in the list,—a striking commentary upon the paucity of our knowledge of the immature stages of this great order.

ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.[1]

The International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology of Paris, 1889.—(*Continued from page 679*).

Sixth Question: "Firstly, The Human Remains of the Quaternary Epoch Discovered Within the last Fifteen Years; and secondly, The Proper Ethnic Elements Belonging to the Men of the Different Ages of Stone, Bronze, and Iron."

The discussion of this question was opened by Monsieur Fraipont, of the University of Leige, Belgium, who had been the discoverer of the celebrated cavern of Spy, on the river Meuse, in Southern Belgium. He exhibited the skulls and bones which he had there found, and said that these were the most complete representatives now known of the race of Canstadt, as has been classified by MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy. This man was contemporaneous with the mammoth

[1] Edited by Dr. Thomas Wilson, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

and the *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, but was subsequent to and not contemporaneous with the *Rhinoceros merkii* and the *Elephas antiquus*. Monsieur Fraipont enumerated the pithecoid characters found in the skeletons of Spy, and concluded that there was "an ascending evolution, the most characteristic of humanity" during the Quaternary Period.

Monsieur de Quatrefages reserved his opinion upon the characters named by Monsieur Fraipont as simian or pithecoid.

Dr. Topinard was doubtful if the facial portion of the skull of the man of Spy was correct, and in consequence thereof the osteology of the face must rest doubtful.

Monsieur Manouvrier admitted the general resemblance of the men of Spy with those grouped around the skull of Neanderthal, but explained some of their diversities. He investigated the morphology of the femur and tibia of the men of Spy, and interpreted it differently from Mr. Fraipont.

Dr. Deniker could not agree with M. Fraipont in the simian characters which he found in the man of Spy. Dr. Topinard stated also, on the side of Dr. Deniker, that the incurvation of the tibia existing among the gorillas is not found among the orangs.

M. Fraipont explained his meaning of the terms simian and pithecoid, so that they did not appear so strong as he had at first stated.

Dr. Hamy said that the discovery made by M. Fraipont at the cavern of Spy gave proof of the existence near the middle of the Quaternary period of the existence of a special human race. His discoveries had rehabilitated the skull of Neanderthal, and completed the passage between the exaggerated type of that race and the specimens less accentuated of Brux of Canstadt and of Engisheim, and permits us to utilize the most precious pieces known, now nearly forgotten, the debris of the skeleton of Lahr. Dr. Hamy recounted the circumstances in which Ami Boue discovered the skeleton of Lahr in 1823, of their translation to the museum, and that they had finished by taking their legitimate place by the side of the remains from Neanderthal and de la Naulette. He described rapidly the bones of each member, the fragments, etc., going on from head to foot, and showed the analogies which these pieces presented with those of Spy, and demonstrated by these comparisons that the skeleton of Lahr was indeed contemporaneous with the Lehm from which it had been extracted, and it was now, by reason of the discovery of Spy, to be classed among the human remains of the race of Canstadt.

Dr. Hamy, continuing the discussion of Question Sixth of the program, reviewed the new documents on the subject of the archeology of the primitive human race since the publication of his great work on the Crania Ethnica. The fragments found in the Grotte de Gourdan, which had been recently published, the under jaw from the Grotte of Malarnaud, found by M. Regnault, and described by M. Filhol, and which M. Hamy had presented,—these are, along with the bones of the men of Spy, the only new acquisitions of the race of Constadt.

The race of Cro-Magnon is represented by several new discoveries, of which the most important was the discovery of the skull in the Grotte du Placard, which had been exhumed by M. Maret.

Dr. Hamy described this piece, and assigned it a place in the anatomic series of the race of Cro-Magnon. We possess, said he, no new document or specimen of the types of Furfooz, the second type of which appears more and more to attach itself to the age of polished stone, which furnishes from one time to another in Southern Belgium new specimens, more or less characterized as belonging to this ethnic group.

Monsieur Felix Regnault sent a human lower jaw, incomplete, found in the Grotte of Malarnaud, in Ariege. Dr. Hamy declared it to have great affinity with the similar pieces from Naulette, Goyet, etc., and other caverns in Belgium.

Monsieur Marcellin Boule described the caverns of Malarnaud from which this under jaw came, and presented to the congress his written notes thereon. A section of the earth of the cavern and the place where this jaw was found was thus composed: 1st, the superficial rubbish; 2d, the deposit of clay and gravel .containing the remains of divers animals of prehistoric times,—the auroch, the reindeer, the mountain goat, etc; 3d, a strata of stalagmite; 4th, clay and gravel, —in this were the cave bear and lion, the wolf, mammoth, etc., and it was from this strata that the under jaw came. This is the stratum of the machoire de la Naulette, the skeletons of Spy, the skull of Engisheim, and probably that of Neanderthal. There were no specimens of *Elephas antiquus, Rhinoceros merkii*, or hippopotamus, or the animals characteristic of the early Quaternary period, and which correspond to the human industry of Saint-Acheul and Chelles, and therefore, said Monsieur Boule, the Quaternary prehistoric man,—he of the Chelleen epoch,—remained still unknown.

Dr. Lagneau gave it as his opinion that this under jaw of Malarnaud belonged to the race of Canstadt or of Neanderthal, and he spoke of the great extension of territory which this man covered in prehistoric times.

M. de Quatrefages presented a manuscript of M. Hardy, of Perigueux, which was entitled, "The Discovery of a Sepulchre of the Quaternary Period of Chancelade in Dordogne," and gave several observations upon the skull of which Hardy has presented the photograph. The skull was dolichocephalic, but asymetric; the face large, the orbits of elongated form; the front was well developed, the femurs were columnar, the tibias platycnemic, and it altogether presented the most striking and apparent characteristic of the race of Cro-Magnon.

M. Manouvrier read a communication on the platymetry or flattening of the antero-posterieur of the upper third of the diaphyse of the femur, that he had often observed upon human femurs in the neolithic period.

M. Goldstein presented his pantometre, and explained its use and necessity in anthropological photographs.

Dr. Verrier presented two Australian skulls.

Dr. Soren Hansen presented his paper on prehistoric trepanning.

Dr. Benedickt explained his method and apparatus on crainometry, and referred to his display at the exposition.

Dr. Jacques presented the human remains gathered by the brothers Siret in Spain. These brothers Siret were civil engineers in Antwerp, and I had the privilege and the pleasure of visiting and studying their collection while in that city. Their excavations were conducted principally in Southeastern Spain, in the country between Carthagene and Almeria. We have their magnificent and extensive volume, costing $100, in our library. Their investigations were regular, methodical, and scientific. The prehistoric epoch to which these investigations belonged were principally the neolithic period and the age of bronze.

Dr. Jacques had studied seventy of these skulls and skeletons, the former complete, the latter more or less so, and gave his opinion as to the divisions to be made as to the races to which they belonged. One race, the most common, presented many analogies with that of Cro-Magnon, but with an occasional characteristic of the type of Furfooz. The race of Furfooz was there shown by some specimens, though not so frequent as the former. A third group identified by Dr. Jacques compared with those of the Basques, and his conclusion was that the neolithic people southeast of Spain comprised individuals belonging to the most ancient epoch in the Iberian peninsula.

Dr. Topinard delivered a most interesting address, entitled "Paleo-anthropology." He said the congress was interested in prehistoric anthropology as in prehistoric archeology. There was a paleo-anthropology as a paleoethnography. The former required the services of a naturalist and anatomist; the latter required the ethnographer and the archeologist. The excavator serves to unite the two former, as the traveler serves to unite the two latter. It is because of, or by means of, this link that the work of the one is rendered beneficial to and aids the other. It is exceedingly rare that the anatomist is an explorer. For every one competent archeologist there are hundred amateur excavators. The latter interest themselves bu slightly over the human remains. Museums and private collections are gorged with industrial and artistic objects of prehistoric man, but are almost entirely without any of his remains. He lamented these gaps in the means of our information, and was much impressed with our poverty in this regard when he came to make an inventory of our knowledge concerning the ancient races of man. He declared the necessity of having numerous series in order to study with success the craniology, and entered into the details of methods employed in order to find the necessary facts, and gave a rèsumè of our knowledge concerning our prehistoric ancestors. Then followed his remedy. He proposed that the congress should take the initiative in preparing detailed instructions for the usage of excavators, in which, said he, they can be made to understand that the work on which they are engaged is indefinitely more difficult than they had believed, that the skulls and human bones are at least as interesting and as valuable to preserve intact as the objects of human industry. He declared in unmistakable terms that prehistoric stations, once disturbed, were forever destroyed. He enlarged upon the necessity for anthropological science that the excavations, when done, should be well done; if not, they are lost to us, or our children and our grandchildren, and a great part of our national treasure will be scattered and destroyed.

MM. Cartailhac and de Mortillet came to the aid of Dr. Topinard, and seconded him in his views. It was finally agreed that a commission should be appointed which would be charged with preparing these instructions, and the congress appointed Drs. Topinard, Hamy, Reinach, and Cartailhac to prepare it.

(*To be continued.*)

Preliminary Notes on the Archeology of Southwestern New Mexico.—In connection with the geological work which the writer has been conducting in Southwestern New Mexico, during the past two years, investigations in the archeology of the region have also been pursued, and with gratifying results. This ancient home of the

Aztecs and cliff-dwellers is indeed one of the regions o the most profound interest to the archeologist to be found on the American continent. Almost everywhere on the now bare and desert plains, in the fertile valleys, lovely cañons, and even lofty mountain-tops, the ruined houses and pueblos of this most interesting and once-powerful people, exist.

It is evident that both the Aztecs and cliff-dwellers (were they distinct races?) were driven out by a stronger race, whether by the Spaniards or others. Their houses have been burned, and in every room in the ancient pueblos which the writer has examined there are found from one to several well-preserved skeletons of men, women, and babes, all apparently laying where they fell by the hands of foes.

All inflammable material, as the reeds, grasses, and poles forming the roof and posts, have been consumed, and the rocks and adobe fallen in, burying the bodies of their former inhabitants where they fell. Generally the household utensils, etc., are found where they were apparently last used.

In the Mimbres valley and elsewhere these ancient ruins are very numerous, occurring from one-fourth to two miles apart.

In making excavations in these ruins the writer has found beautiful clay and sandstone dishes, clay (made from fragments of painted pottery), bone, stone, and turquoise beads and ornaments, various stone implements, utensils, etc.

At Cook's Peak extensive mining operations were carried on by these ancient people,[1] and now are to be seen large numbers of their ancient workings, which had been filled with débris worked from the mountain-side, but which have since been cleaned out, and the mines now worked.

These old mines are of great interest, and much time and study have been given them by the writer. The ore is mainly a low-grade argeniferous "sand-carbonate." In mining, fire and water and rude stone hammers were used.

Of these hammers the writer has found more than thirty. When these mines were cleaned out ashes and large quantities of charcoal were found, all presenting as fresh an appearance as if the work had been done but a short time ago. When the hard galena ore was reached the mines were abandoned. There have been found in these mines small voyers, broken pottery, arrow-points, bone, crystal, and turquoise beads, stone hammers, etc., most of which are now in the writer's possession. I also found a small, rude smelter near one of these antique mines, and a quantity of slag close by.

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[1] It may yet prove that the mines were worked while these people were *peoned* by the Spaniards.

Near these mines ancient reservoirs for the storage of water are found in the "gulches." The water doubtless was used in mining.

In some sheltered places in the valleys and cañons can still be plainly seen old cornrows and *sakeys* (irrigating ditches).

On the east, west, and middle branches of the Gila River, in the Mogollon Mountains, is to be found as rough, wild, and broken a tract as is to be discovered in any part of the great Rocky Mountain region. Here in the rugged cliffs are found great numbers of ancient cliff-dwellings, some of which are unsurpassed in interest.

Considerable time was devoted to the study of these dwellings, making explorations in, and plans and sketches of, them, as well as drawings of many of the more interesting and extensive hieroglyphics painted on the rocks by the former inhabitants of these dwellings. One of these ancient cliff-dweller's pueblos (if I may so term it), situated in a lofty cliff which forms the side of a deep, narrow cañon that extends out from the west branch of the Gila, is of special interest in many ways. This cliff-dwellers' village is in a fine state of preservation, and consists of upwards of twenty-eight rooms.

Several days were spent in making explorations in these dwellings. Large quantities of valuable relics were found in the débris of the rooms. Among the relics obtained were specimens of several kinds of cloth, all made from the fibre of the Spanish dagger, matting of bear-grass, willow-work, sandals, cords of various sizes, feather-work, a ball and large skein of twine of the same material as the cloth, human and animal bones, stone utensils, great quantities of corn-cobs, corn, squash or pumpkin rinds, seeds, and stems, corn-husks, beans, gourds, pottery, braided human hair of a brown color, etc.; and last, but by no means least, a perfectly preserved cliff-dweller mummy. This was a mummy of a small child, with soft brown hair, similar to that found braided, only finer. It was closely wrapped in a considerable amount of two varieties of coarse cloth, woven from the fiber of the Spanish dagger, then wrapped in a large, nicely woven mat of bear-grass, and tied on by cords of the same material as the cloth to a small, curiously shaped board of cottonwood. The position relative to the relics found, together with much other evidence, demonstrate conclusively that this is a mummy of a true "Cliff-dweller."

So far as I am aware, this is the only specimen of its kind ever discovered; and as to the value of the relic and discovery every archeologist can judge.

In the near future I propose to publish a detailed account of the results of my archeological researches in this strange country.—CLEMENT L. WEBSTER.